

Environmental profiles and trade-offs of dairy farming systems in New Zealand

**Jeerasak Chobtang,
Sarah McLaren, Danny Donaghy
and Stewart Ledgard**



Presentation outline

- **Significance of NZ dairy sector**
- **Trends in NZ dairy systems**
- **Environmental profiles (case study 1)**
- **Environmental trade-offs (case study 2)**
- **Conclusions**

Contribution to national economy

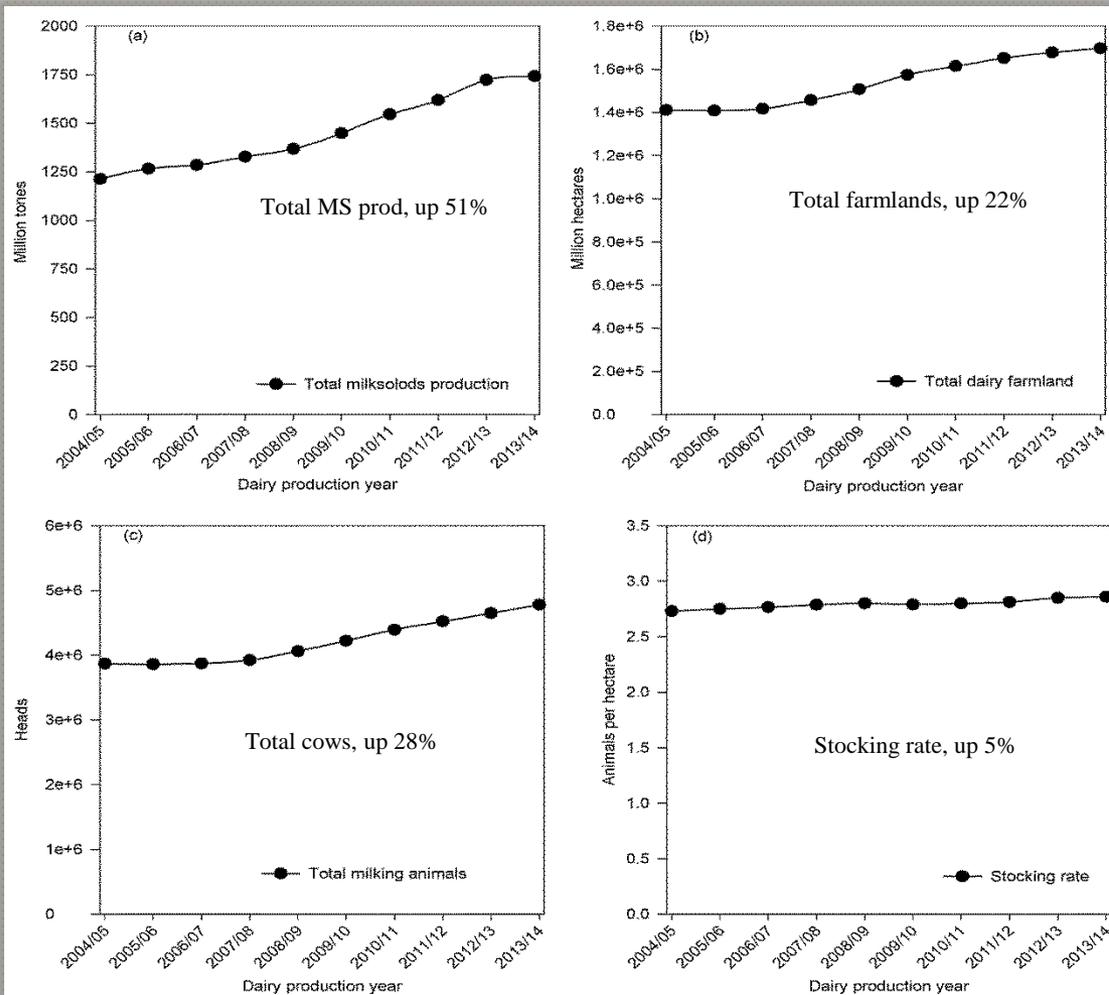
- ~3% of GDP
- ~25% of export revenue
- Direct and indirect jobs



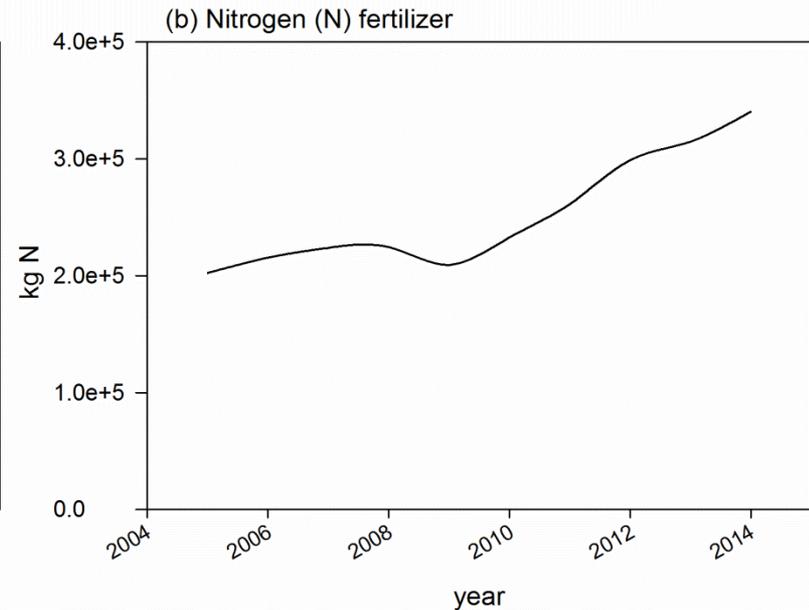
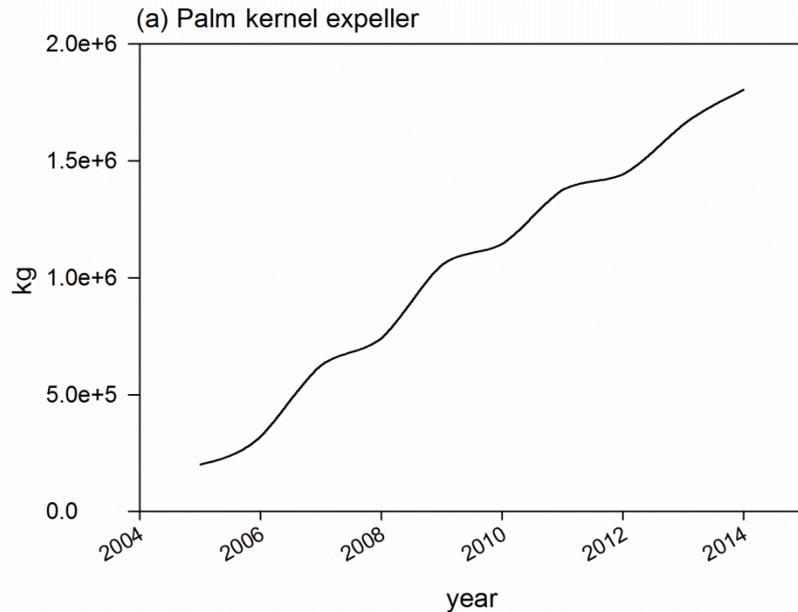
Contribution to environmental degradation

- **Accounting for 40% of total GHG emissions from NZ agricultural sector**
- **Major contributors of leached nutrients, e.g. NO₃ and P**
- **Other impacts (have not been accounted for yet)**

Trends in physical farm traits



Trends in use of off-farm inputs



StatisticsNZ (2015)

Overall objectives

- **To develop a better understanding of environmental impacts of current NZ dairy systems.**
- **To evaluate environmental performance of NZ dairy farm intensification methods.**

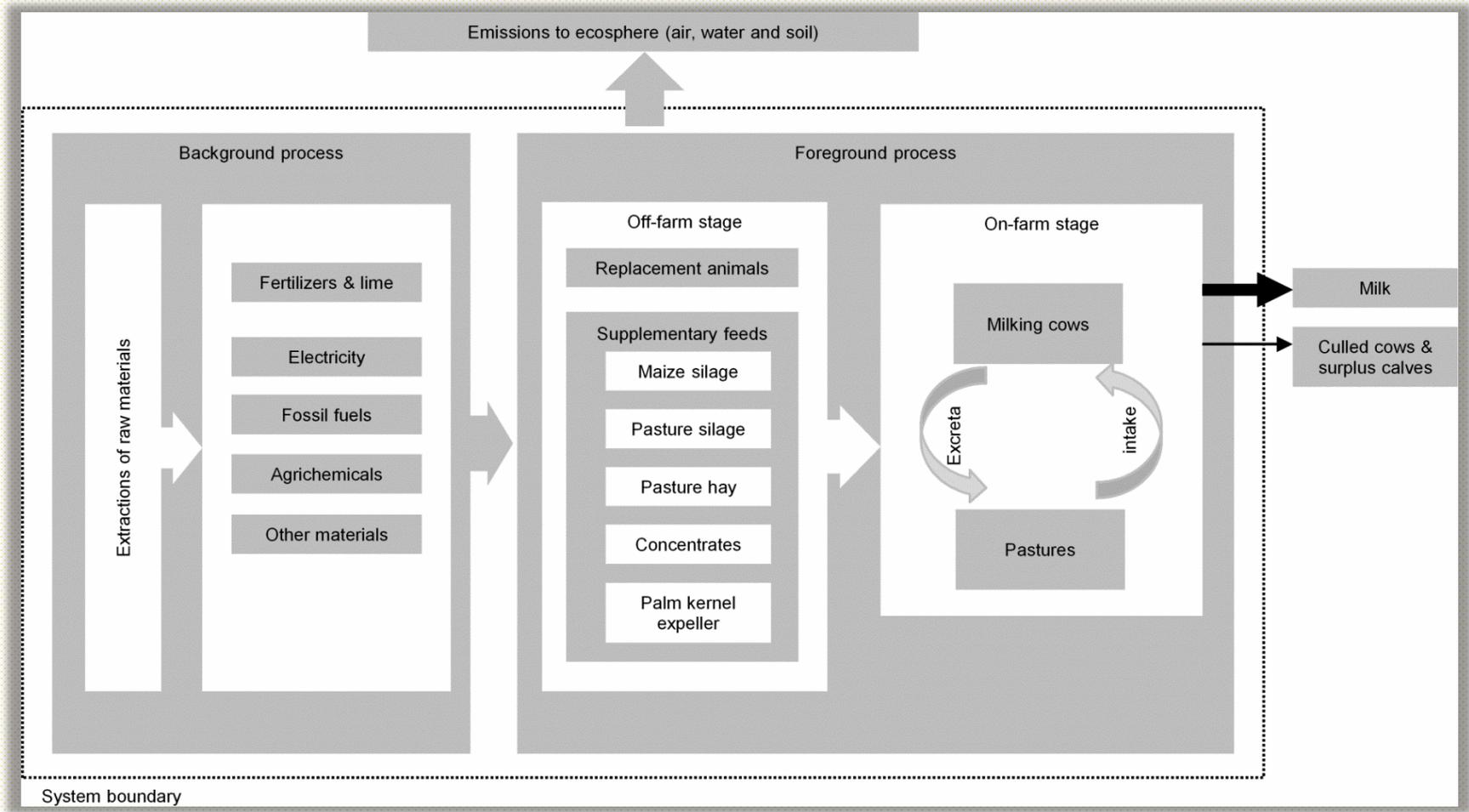
Case study 1

53 dairy farms in the Waikato region in 2010/11, representing the low-, medium- to high-input systems

Functional unit

**1 kg of fat- and protein-corrected
milk (FPCM)**

System boundary



LCI Method

- **Recently developed LCI models**
- **Specific to NZ**
- **Globally accepted methods (in case lack of NZ specific LCI models)**

LCIA

12 out of 15 recommended impact categories were included.

CC

IR

TEP

ODP

PM

FEP

Non-cancer

POFP

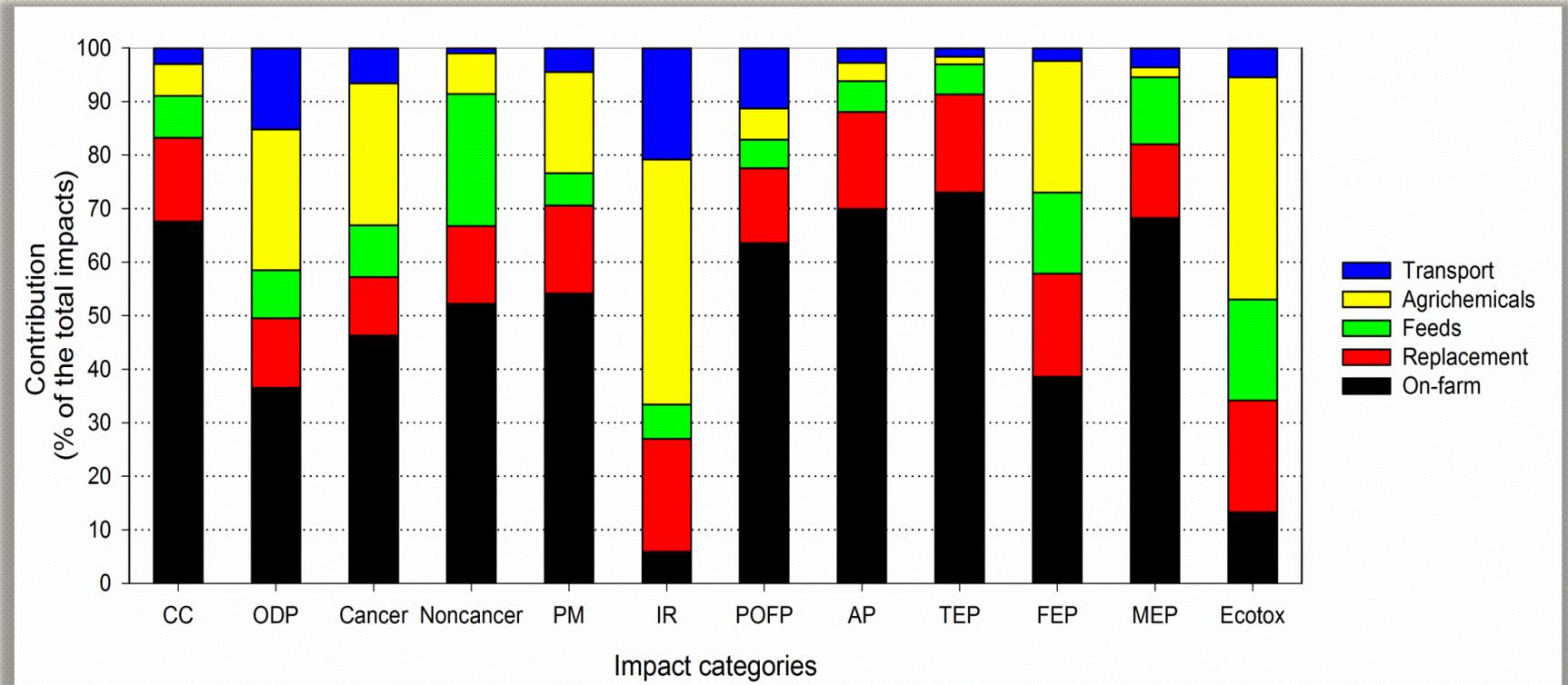
MEP

Cancer

AP

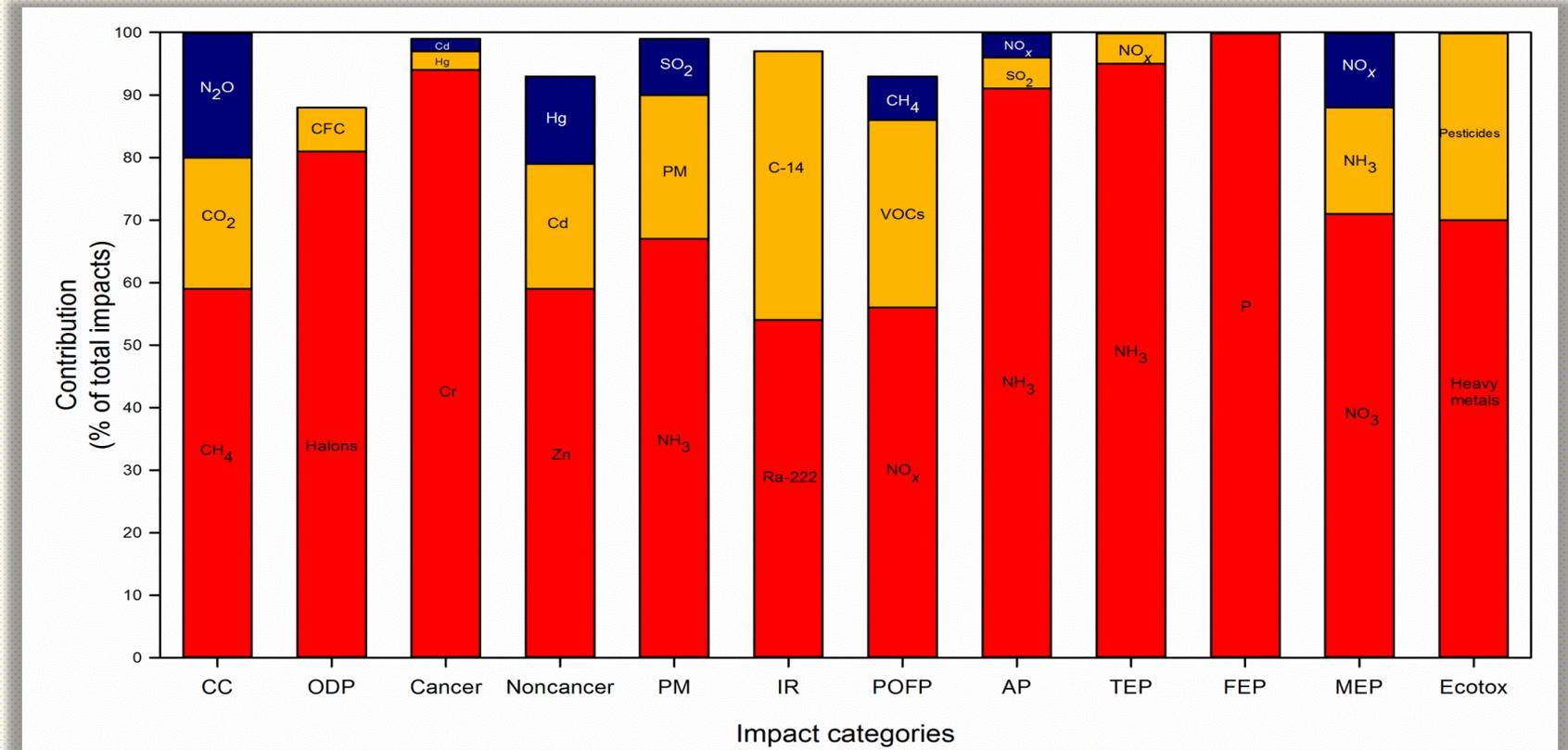
Ecotox

Environmental hotspots



- *On-farm*: emissions associated with on-farm operation and milking cows
- *Replacement*: emissions associated with the rearing of replacement animals
- *Feeds*: emissions associated with the production of brought-in feed supplements for use on dairy farms
- *Agrichemicals*: emissions associated with the manufacturing of agrichemicals for use on dairy farms
- *Transport*: emissions associated with the transportation of inputs for use on dairy farms

Contributing substances



Case study 2

- **Two intensification options aiming at increasing milk production per ha**
- **Through increased stocking rate (animals per ha)**
- **Similar farm performance/productivity**

Two dairy farming intensification options

- 1) Increased use of nitrogen fertilisers to boost on-farm pasture production (N-fertiliser scenario)**
- 2) Increased use of brought-in (off-farm) maize silage (MS scenario)**

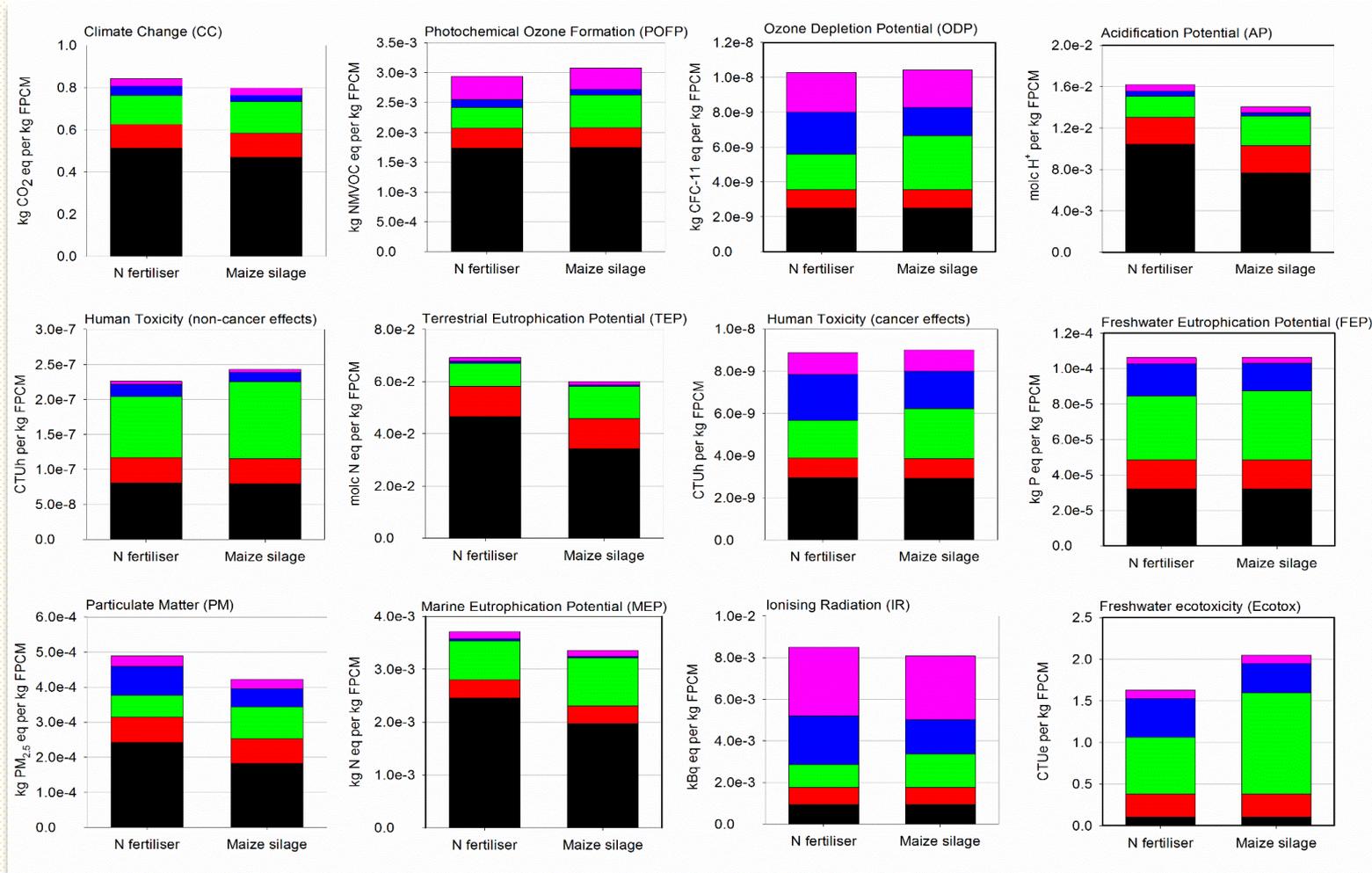
LCA method

- 1) System boundary: cradle-to-farm gate**
- 2) FU: 1 kg FPCM**
- 3) LCI method: recently developed models/factors**
- 4) LCIA: 12 recommended characterisation models**

Environmental trade-offs

- **4 indicators were less than 2% different: ODP, Cancer, POFP and FEP**
- **For N-fertiliser scenario, 6 indicators were worse than MS scenario: CC (8%), PM (16%), IR (6%), AP (16%), TEP (16%) and MEP (11%)**
- **For MS scenario, 2 indicators were worse than the N-fertiliser : Non-cancer (6%) and Ecotox (20%)**

Contribution analysis



Conclusions

- **Dairy systems contributes to a range of environmental impacts.**
- **Contributions of both on-farm and off-farm stages are significant.**
- **Comprehensive environmental assessment prevents effects of environmental shifting.**
- **Accounting for multiple environmental indicators improves comprehensive sustainability of dairy systems.**

Environmental profiles and trade-offs supports identification of appropriate improvement options towards environmental sustainability of NZ dairy system.

Thank you